To Correspondents.

D. S., Martinsville. Your communication, being very long, must be deferred for the present, as the important news of the day press heavily on our columns. Will try and find room for it soon, "Observator." Give us your name, and we will "throw the brick." A. C., Kokomo. The fault is not in our postoffice, nor with us. It must be on the route somewhere.

PROSPECTUS FOR

Published at Indianapolis, Ind. THE CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WEST!

The undersigned will commence the publication of the 5th volume of their celebrated COON SKINNER, commencing about the 20th of May, and published till the Presidential election, making 25 numbers previous, and one subsequent, the last number of which will contain the full official vote of the United States, and which of itself will be fully worth the subscription price.

Their facilities for rapidly publishing a larger edition have never equalled the present; and they confidently look for a larger circulation than heretofore.

The character of the Coonskinner heretofore, is an earnest of what may be expected in future. No exertion shall be spared to improve its contents, embellished and otherwise. Its aim will be to give a full support to the nominees of the Baltimore Democratic Convention, and in every fair and honorable way, to sustain the cherished principles of the Great Democratic party of the Union.

The importance of general and correct information during the coming contest, when a higher than a Kingly office is to be filled by the unbought votes of a free and mighty people, should be apparent to all. That Truth may be disseminated, and Falsehood and Error detected and exposed, we shall endeavor to exercise more than ordinary vigilance, bringing to our aid experience and every facility within our reach.

Nor is our State election in August of less imporshould we fail now in sustaining those measures which have so prospered the State the past five years. Once more in the foul embrace of federal whiggery, and back we return to our former degraded position as a free, sovereign and independent State! And as "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," let us all resolve, by upholding and sustaining Democratic doctrines, to continue those measures which none will

To this end, the Coon Skinner will also be devoted. not doubting that the Democracy will manfully sus-

tain themselves in	Terms.	
Single copy,		.50
Ten copies,		,50
Twenty copies,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,00

And all larger numbers in proportion. Our Agents would save us a very large amount of labor by having some person in their vicinity who will direct the papers, leaving it to us to enmake it an object, and so for larger numbers.

CHAPMANS & SPANN. Will our brother editors please notice ?

for a Campaign paper, to commence on the 16th of MAMMOTH sheet, nearly twice the size of the "Daily Union." and folded in a convenient form for binding, at ONE DOLLAR PER COPY.

Clubs will be furnished with 6 copies for \$5. 20

published after the election, and will contain the of- when he likes, is the best buffoon in the country. ficial returns of the canvass in every State.

We will try and insert the prospectus at length, as soon as we can find room.

Indianapolis, March 28, 1848. Editors of the Sentinel :- Being now at the Capital on my way home from a visit to the east of more than two months, and having while there seen statements in your paper relative to my signing a call for a Taylor meeting at Crawfordsville, from which the inference it seems has been drawn, that I have It is true, I did, with others, sign the call referred it was sent to market .- Lou. Jour. to; but did not then by so doing, consider myself in any way pledged to support General Taylor for the Presidency. I will support for that high office, the will be selected by said convention.

The Junior Editor of the State Sentinel has renewed zeal and vigor. His face has been made he hopes, is quite as sound as ever, and full as much of the federal leaders .- Ohio Statesman. as ever likely to direct him in the path- of truth and

Those friends whose letters and other favors have remained unacknowledged, will be kind enough to ject being to prevent lawyers from multiplying suits excuse his apparent negligence, and to impute it to in these courts. The lawyer, on appearing for the

Born Just at the Right Time.

The New York Tribune, in an article headed Henry Clay, urges a singular reason for his selection as the candidate of the whigs for the Presidency. The reason we give as we find it, italics and all:

trusting in God, signed, in Independence Hall, the glorious Declaration-America is free!"

Just "nine months" after the "patriots" were in "Independence Hall ?" A month earlier or later would have destroyed the charm .- Statesman.

THE BANK OF WOOSTER.-We have heretofore recollected. Now, although detesting the creed of cautioned our readers against the bills of this bank.

They are again rejected by the Ohio Banks, and we rior sanctity and dignity, Dr. B. was nevertheless upon speaking and rather familiar terms with him. The again advise all to let them alone. The bank may be sound; but its operations, together with that of its coadjutors, is enough to warn all to be on their guard.

PERU RAIL ROAD .- We call the attention of the citizens of Indianapolis, one and all, to the advertisement of the Peru Rail Road Company, and their commissioners. It is a matter in which all are interested: and we hope no such short-sighted policy will govern. as in the case of the M. & I. R. R. Company.

FIRE .- Messrs. White and Co.'s flouring mill at Madison was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last, together with 800 barrels flour, 1400 bushels

thanks for favors received. We are hardly able to ledgments; but we are none the less grateful.

Indiana State Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.]

Times of Holding the State Elections. Times of holding Elections. Maine, 2nd Monday in September. New Hampshire, 2nd Tuesday in March. Vermont, 1st Tuesday in September. Massachusetts, ... 2d Monday in November. Rhode Island, 1st Wednesday in April. Connecticut, 1st Monday in April. New York, Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Nov New Jersey, Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Nov Pennsylvania, 2d Tuesday in October. Delaware, 2d Tuesday in November. Maryland, 1st Wednesday in October. Virginia, 3d Thursday in April. North Carolina, . . . 1st Thursday in August. South Carolina, ... 2d Monday in October. Alabama, 1st Monday in August, Mississippi, Ist Monday in November. Louisians, 1st Monday in Novemder. Tennessee, 1st Thursday in August. Kentucky, · · · · · · · Ist Monday in August. Ohio. 2d Tuesday in October. Illinois 1st Monday in August. Missouri 1st Monday in August. Michigan, 1st Monday in November. Arkansas,lst Monday in October. Florida, 1st Monbay in October. Iowa, Ist Monday in August.

Singular Case. We find the following in a late London paper: few days ago a man in Constantinople, was brought before the Seraskier Pacha, charged by a Turkish lady with having robbed her of a quantity of jewels, and tance. Our labors for years past will all be nothing, he, without going into particulars, insisted that she had herself voluntarily given them to him, upon the strength of his silence as to their previous acquaintance. This she denied, and it was not without a world of trouble that the following facts were elicited: The lady had been to the Churskee, and having bought a pair of slippers, the kavaf, or slipper-merchant, refused to receive the money for them from so beautiful a woman, assuring her that every thing in his shop was at her disposal, and he himself her slave. In fine, he was handsome, and said so many deny have been so beneficial to us as a State and as tender things in so irresistible a manner that the lady consented to pay him a visit at his own house, into which she glided with much secresy—the kavaf's mother being absent in the country. They were so charmed with each other's society, that she consented to prolong her visit till toward evening, and he went out to procure eatables at a grocery, and shut the door after him and put the key in his pocket.

While he was making his purchase he was applied to for the payment of a debt, arrested and dragged off to prison, where he had been lying for some hours, cursing the cruelly of fortune, when one of his craft passing, entered the prison to see which of the esnaff was in durance. They were well acquainted, and the prisoner, placing the key of his house in the hands of velope them to one address only. In packages of 20, his friend, requested him to go and liberate a female where this is done, we will add numbers enough to whom he would find there. The visiter promised to ous than a combination of the clergy. Their greedy be discreet, opened the door, when who should he discover but his own wife! She professed this was her first offence, desired him to divorce her, and on condition that he kept the affair secret, offered to give him up her jewels. The bargain was closed accord-The Washington Union has published a prospectus ingly, the act of divorce was gone through, and the man walked off with the jewels. She, however, more Msy, and continued 6 months, and to be printed on a attached to her jewels than to her reputation, followed him and had him taken up on the charge. Finally, the truth was brought, and the Seraskier gave his de-

"The ex-husband, having confessed the truth, has broken his conditions as to silence, and consequently, was not entitled to the jewels, which were made over to the lady to cover the stain on her reputation." The Sultan himself inquired into the case, and was much The last number of the "CAMPAIGN" will be amused at the relation of it by the Seraskier, who,

> A READY RULE FOR FARMERS .- A "quarter of wheat" is an English measure of eight standard bushels—so if you see wheat quoted at 56 shillings, it is 7 shillings a bushel. A shilling is 24 cents-muliply by 7, and you have 168 per bushel.

In Kentucky corn is measured by the barrel, which is five bushels of shelled corn. At New Orleans a barrel of corn is a flour barrel full of ears. At Chicago, lime is sold by the barrel, and, measured in the smallest sized cask of that name, will pass muster. A larrel of flour is seven quarters of a gross hundred, (112 lbs.) which is the reason of its being the odd measure of 196 lbs. A barrel of tar is 20 gallons, changed my political principles to which I had, dur- while a barrel of gunpowder is only a small keg holding my whole life adhered, I feel myself called upon, ing 25 pounds, and this reminds me of cotton, a bale on reaching the State again, to set the matter right. of which is 400 lbs. no matter in what sized bundles

Breaking up of a Taylor Meeting.

A scene, not only disgraceful to those engaged, but disgraceful to the country, occurred in Baltimore on nomines of the Democratic Convention to be holden at Monday night. The friends of Gen. Taylor, as a Bultimore, feeling confident that no unworthy man candidate for President, called a meeting in that city. The friends of Mr. Clay rallied their forces and broke up the meeting. In a free government, men have a right to meet together and express their preferences as to their Presidential choice, and he who would atthe satisfaction of saying to its friends that he has once more resumed his station. After clearing his by what political name he may call himself. The tempt to disturb a meeting so called, is not a friend table from the accumulation of paper upon it, he hopes | whole scene, as represented in the Baltimore papers, to le able to enter upon his accustomed duties with was a disgraceful affair, which calls for strong and decided marks of condemnation. It serves to illusharder than of yore by the terrible attack of the small allows freedom of thought when men's free thoughts pox from which he has just recovered; but his heart, run in the same narrow and bigoted channel with that

> A LEGAL ANECDOTE.-There was once a law in this State forbidding a lawyer to take any fee for services rendered a client in a justice's court, the oblitigant, was compelled to swear that he had not received, and would not receive any pay therefor.

To evade the law, and keep a clear conscience a member of the bar in Columbia county had recourse to the following expedient.

He stood up to swear with his hands behind him: he kissed the Bible and said, "I solemnly swear that I have not received, (at this moment the client slipped "Where can we find a safer or a better leader than a sum of money into his hands when he continued.) the child of the Revolution, the scion of Seventy Six, and that I will not receive any money, or other valuawho first saw Heaven's light nine calender months ble consideration, for appearing in this cause, or for from the day on which a band of victorious patriots, services rendered therein. So help me God."

> AN ANECDOTE OF THE PAST .- Bostonians of the last generation will doubtless recollect the celebrated and eccentric Dr. John Murray, the first Universalist clergyman who ever preached in this town. At the same time flourished Dr. Baldwin, a preacher of the Baptist persuasion, who probably will be equally well two reverend gentlemen meeting each other one day, a conversation thus began: "Ah, Dr. Baldwin, good morning, good morning." "Good morning, Dr. Murray; and by the way, Dr. Murray, I think the strangest thing happened to me a few days since I ever knew. I met a person in the street who took me for you. Yes, actually took me for you!" "Ah, did he!" returned Dr. Murray, "well, I hope the devil will make the same mistake."

a County Court held at Hartford, May 7, 1678-Present, William Leet, Esqr., Governor; Major Robert Treat, Major John Talcott, Capt. John Allyn. Samuel Elmer, plaintiff, contra Edward King, defendant. In an action of debt, with damages to the wheat, and 300 barrels kiln dried corn mea). Loss value of three pounds, upon attachment. In this action the jury find for the plaintiff, one bushel and a half of wheat, and three bushels of Indian corn, and Our friends in Congress will please accept our cost of court. The appraisers, Thomas Burnham, and William Morton. Samuel Elmer, the above plaintiff, for pretending great damages and making keep the run of such kindnesses, by daily acknow- so little appear, is fined by this court eight shillings,

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL 6, 1848.

existence.

PUEBLA, MEXICO, January 25th, 1848.

Editors State Sentinel-I have thought I would

snatch time enough to write you before this, but the

times here, and connected with this war. On Satur-

goods, or compel that State to make good the loss.

Our galiant General has with him the best of all

Texas Rungers, with 200 of his men, and Major

Polk, of the 3d dragoons with 200 men, making 400

in all. Quite enough to answer the purpose of any

expected opposition. Rumors are affoat to-day, that

Gen. Lane has captured Santa Anna, who is known

But, to our great mortification, we see daily in this

city hundred and thousands of copies printed in Spanish in the shape of extras, of Mr. Clay's speech

have asked my interpreter if there would not soon be

a pronunciamento in the United States by the people

against Mr. Polk and the war party, and if we would

not soon have a revolution there! and would we not

have to withdraw our troops now in Mexico to the

States to put it down! judging our people by their

population seem elated, delighted; hundreds of mar-

ket-women buy them as important news-"glad ti-

dings of great joy" from the ("Estados Oneidos"

United States. These printed extras are sold on the

streets by hundreds of Muchachos, (boys) crying at

the top of their voice "Ultimas Noticias" Del Norte.

here in Mexico, to expect peace, when our own peo-

ple, from high places, tell them that our conduct is

'unmagnanimous and unchristian" towards them, by

slaying their people, bombarding their towns and ci-

ties, and then asking them under such circumstances

true character of our institutions, and the effect of

power in their hands, seize upon these things to in-

that we will be soon recalled, if they can only hold cut

and friends, to resume again their usual occupations

in the quiet and peaceful walks of life. And when

reckoning by all parties, whig and democrat, that will

My regiment is stationed at this beautiful city, are

here unless there is a forward movement upon San

Luis. Col. Childs is still civil and military Gover-

nor of this department. I am assigned to the com-

mand of all the troops in the city, to-wit: Ohio and

Indiana regiments, 5 companies 5th Ohio, 4 compa-

nies 4th artillery, 2 companies Florida vols., 1 com-

P. S. Maj. McCoy is now on a visit to the city o

Mexico. Lieut. Col. Dumont is with Gen. Lane. at

Orizaba, and Capt. Jesse Alexander is in command of

From the Journal of Commerce

Mr. Wise's Letter to the British

Minister.

lately sent to the Senate by the President, is a letter

from Mr. Wise to the British Minister at Brazil, (Mr.

shows from authentic documents, the magnitude of

Hamilton) dated July 31, 1846, in which Mr. Wise

the amount of participation in the slave trude from

Brazil by British merchants in England, and in Bra-

pressly for the slave factories, shipped to Brazil, and

pay for his goods; this is invested in coffee, which,

as he cannot ship it to England, is shipped to the

the proceeds remitted to England in bills of exchange

on London, thus forming a material item of demand

and keeping up the price of exchange here above the

regular rates of the commerce between the United

States and England. Mr. Wise asks Mr. Hamilton

why English cruisers confine themselves to capturing

slave vessels; why they do not destroy the factories

son is well known to English citizens, and to the

English government. It is because their destruction

would fall heaviest upon British merchants, whose

goods are in those factories, as was found to be the

case at the burning of the factory at Kabinda some

time previous, and therefore the factories have not

This letter of Mr. Wise is quite a long one, but is

well worthy of perusal, and affords matter for reflec-

and goods which buy those slaves. He says the rea-

In the correspondence of Mr. Wise from Brazil,

Your friend, W. A. GORMAN.

long this war.

pany Louisiana mounted vols.

When, in the name of all that is good, are we,

own. This is not confined to the few; the whole

The Common School Law. We publish the following communication because it was written by a highly respectable farmer, and not that we endorse all its statesments. We are glad present is getting so full of interest, that I cannot that the subject is being agitated; and we have that that the subject is being agitated; and we hope that the people of Indiana will be very cautious in voting day last, the 21st instant, Gen. Lane left this place for the new law, at least till it is well understood. on a mission to Orizaba, Tehuacan, Cordova, and We think it will not bear the test of examination and other towns and villages in that vicinity; principally be approved by the people; and we easily see the attempt to force it down without such examination, and before it can be had. It is no sign of its goodness dollars worth) belonging to merchants (neutrals) not that the Legislature passed it; for we venture the as- bearing arms in any manner in this war. Gen. Scott sertion that that body understood but little of its final has ordered that Gen. Lane force restitution of the

Bartholomew County.

HAWCREEK TOWNSHIP, March 29, 1848. Fellow citizens of the State of Indiana: We have commenced to discuss the great school subject which is to be into action in a short time. We have had for some time, debates every Saturday night, and will continue for some time yet. The people agree unanimously that all the children should have a chance to I don't credit much, as the news could hardly have be taught. But is the present scheme on the princi- travelled so fast. But don't be surprised if it should ple of justice? On this subject is founded the com-mon debate. We have had some eloquent men and have him at every and any hazzard if he gets in even lawyers in the affirmative; but none have been reach of him. It is pretty generally believed that or are able to show that it is just to impose a tax Gen. Bustamente has about 18,000 men well armed without a compensation for the same. It is true that at Guanahuata, a strong place in the north-west, and many parents are not able to send their children to intends to give us another fight if our troops venture school, and various are the causes why they are so. up that far. This old one-eyed General has issued a Some are poor by accident, some by inability to per- proclamation of his forces and intentions, but is reform labor; but the greater part are poor by indolence and inattention to their proper business. Careless and indolent people have always been, and we may expect always will be. Without taxation, this the late pronunciamentos in San Luis Potosi, Zacatescheme cannot be carried on. Shall the industrious citizens be taxed and forced to pay, to favor, and support the indolent? This cannot be just and right.
The affirmative plea is, that the people should be charitable and benevolent. But if they will not be, then we must have a law to force them to be benevo- at all events, no movement will be made from the lent. Is this consistent with our liberty? We think not. We are at this time under the galling yoke of ican Congress is known. They are understood to be. taxation, and no one can tell when we shall get rid of it. Taxation is just to support our government and if our government would now accept the terms hereto defend our rights and liberties. But to be taxed to tofore proposed by Mr. Trist, as our ultimatum, the make us benevolent, is quite a different subject. A Mexican Congress would close a treaty upon that bafree man ought to do with his own what he pleases. sis instantly. Now I do seriously ask all free men to consider and investigate this present school system. Who brought it into this State, or who were they that formed it ? Was it the working, industrious people of this State? and resolutions relative to this war; also, an equal on the twenty-sixth day of last May, a convention number of those of Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, and was held in Indianapolis, when the farmer had to be Vandyke, of New Jersey, condemning the war, conplanting and replanting and tending his corn. How demning our government, placing her in the wrong my of the farmers were there! Few, if any. in all cases, saying that it would be "unmagnanim But the clergy had time to attend. It is true that our and unchristianlike in us, to ask Mexico to make Legislative body did recommend that day. But who peace while our cannon are frowning upon her capi dare to say that our Legislatures are destitute of designing men? Of all men, none are more danger- And, this morning, fifty respectable Mexican citizens disposition is insatiable to make their living off of the industrious. Among the clergy we can no doubt find the most responsible and good men. But the good ones are very scarce; and according to my view, the designing ones are very numerous. All men ought to know and bear constantly in mind, that no combination of men did ever lead the people into greater wickedness, than did the designing clergy. We know that they have in time past captivated some of the greatest statesmen, when they get their cobweb over their eyes. Then they can lead them as they please, and that is always to something evil. If all he children must be sent to school, is it not more just and equitable to force the carcless and indolent parents to send their own offspring ! But the very poorest children cannot go to school in the winter season, without a little more taxing; that is, for to clothe them and furnish them also with books; for we know that many parents are too careless and indo- to offer peace. If all the people here understood the lent to furnish shoes for their children. We know that we have to see and suffer many things in the human family that we cannot alter. When I was a effect us so much; but these people cannot realize the child, I was brought under the direction and tuition toleration of a free expression of opinion on all suband confession of a Priest. I was taught that all the jects, and the learned and wise here, having the clergy were holy. I thought to speak lightly of a Priest was surely a sin. But to my sorrowful aston- flame the minds of the ignorant Indian population, isement I found, and must now say, that among them and thereby get them into the army. This war will are the most deceitful and wicked of all classes. never end while they can make the population believe They care not for the poor children. Our poor children are not the objects of their benevolence. But a little longer. There is now in this army fifteen our money ! what will they not do for money, and thousand men (officers and soldiers) that do not want

what will they do for money ? And if they can cob- to live by the profession of arms, but desire to see web our Legislative bodies and persuade them to tax an honorable peace as soon as possible, that they may the industrious people, then they will make long be permitted to return to the bosom of their families prayers and bless the sweat of our faces. If this unjust taxation goes into operation, how much money is subject to be lost by swindling and that day shall arrive, it will bring with it a day of otherwise? This is not told! But mills are now proposed. After a while it will be millions. There is Priestcraft in this scheme. We have now free have helped and are now helping the Mexicans to proschools. All parents can send if they will. We are now compelled by law to build our school-houses. This present school scheme is a disguised, deep laid olan of Priestcraft. I again say, that all our children ought to have a chance to be taught; and it is every Parent's duty to send his children to school; and if they turn out well it is their benefit. But if they turn out bad, it is their own loss. Unjust taxation ought never to be tolerated in a free government. For our internal improvement systems we have to bear a heay yoke of taxation; and this benevolent school yoke will be an iron one. As the common people are of slow appprehension in such a scheme as this, I request the different printers to insert this, if they please, and say about it what they please. If I am in error, I wish to be brought out.

From the Phil. N. Am. of Tuesday. ARREST OF A GOVERNMENT DEFAULTER .- Randall Hutchinson, the absconding defaulter to the U. S. Mint, has been arrested, and is now in the Moyamen-

sing Prison. Hutchinson went to the West Indies, and was found, a few weeks ago, at St. Thomas, by Capt. Eckfeldt, of the brig W. J. Watson, with whom the Marshal of this District had communicated, in relation to the fugitive. Capt. Eckfeldt induced him to go in his vessel to Porto Rico, and brought him from thence to this port.

The W. J. Watson arrived here on Wednesday night, and dropped anchor opposite Almond street wharf, where Hutchinson came ashore, and eluding the vigilance of the Custom House watch, which had been instructed not to let him pass, proceeded to his residence at the corner of Tenth and Fitzwater streets, where he was taken into custody by the Mar- United States on English account, is here sold, and shal's officers early yesterday morning. The prisoner underwent an examination before Judge Kane, yesterday forenoon, by whom he was committed in default of \$26,000 bail, to take his trial, which will be had before the U. S. District Court, probably in a few days. Thomas Sergeant, Esq , appears as Counsel for the accused. The whole amount of Hutchin-

son's defalcation was not quite \$24,000. His surety has paid \$5000 of this, and Captain Eckfeldt brings back \$2000 of the embezzled money which Hutchinson was persuaded to surrender to him at St. Thomas. This will reduce the defalcation to a sum between \$16,000 and \$17,000. The baggage of H. is supposed to contain a large sum, so that it is more than probable the Government will not sustain a very heavy loss by his peculation.

Cotton.—In 1784, now only sixty-three years tion on the questionable philanthropy of England, in since, an American vessel, having eighty bales of cotton on the questionable philanthropy of England, in the since, an American vessel, having eighty bales of cotton on board, was seized at Liverpool on the plea that perty and capturing vessels holding Spanish and Porso large an amount of cotton could not have been pro-duced in the United States! In 1785, the shipment Mr. Van Buren in his message to Congress, amounted to 14 bales; in 1786, to 6 bales; in 1787, Dec. 1840, recommended that the trade with these to 109; 1788, to 389; in 1789, to 842. In "Nor-slave factories should be declared illegal, in which I man's New Orleans and Environs," we read the following is his language: "I lowing anecdote: "An old Carolina planter, having submit to your judgment, whether this governmen gathered his crop of five acres, who was so surprised having been first to prohibit the slave trade, and the and alarmed at the immense amount they yielded, first to declare it piracy, should not be the first also, which was fifteen bales, that he exclaimed, "well, to forbid to its citizens, all trade with the slave facwell I have done with cotton—here is enough to make tories on the Coast of Africa—giving an example to stockings for an the people in America." How many all nations in this respect, which, if fairly followed, which is allowed toward court charges by the court. in all probability number about 2,250,000 bales? breaking up those dens of iniquity."

[Volume VII::::::Number 42

From the Indiana Signal-Extra. Indianapolis and Belfontaine Rail Road Meeting!

AT MUNCIE.

A large number of the citizens of Delaware, and adjoining counties, convened, agreeably to previous notice, at the Court House, in Muncie, on Tuesday afternoon, the 21st of March, inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration matters relative to the Indianapolis and Belfontaine Rail Road, as contained in the Indiana Charter. On motion, the meeting was organized, by the appointment of Hon. DAVID KILGORE, Chairman, and JOSEPH

S. BUCKLES, Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been briefly stated by the Chairman, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That a Committee of ten be appointed by the

Chair, to report Resolutions for the action of the meet-

guerrilla fighters in Mexico, Col. Jack Hays, of the Whereupon, Hon. O. H. Smith, of Marton county; David Heaston, Amhel Stone, and Wm. Way, of Randolph county; Jonathan Winn, James Hazelett, and Seth Smith of Madison county; and Samuel P. Anthony, Samuel Orr, and James L. Russey, of Delaware county, were appointed said Committee.

After a few moments' retirement, the said Committee returned, and reported, through their Chairman, Hon. O. H. SMITH, the following

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS :

WHEREAS, The Legislature of this State, at the last session, chartered a company to construct a Rail Road from Indianapolis, via. Pendleton, Andersontown, Muncie, and Winchester, to a point on the Ohio State line, to intersect a Rail Roid, chartered by the Legislature of Ohio, from Belfontaine, via Sidney, to the Indiana State

And WHEREAS, The Rail Road from Sandusky, Chio, on the lake, is already completed, and in successful operation, over one hundred miles, to Belfontaine, and the extension of the Philadelphia and Pittsburg Rail Road, is about being made to Belfontaine, uniting at that point the great lines of communication west from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. garded as doubtful whether he has any such force in The American Star of the 22d instant speaks of cus, &c., as amounting to very little, in any way, ex-

And, WHEREAS, The extension from Belfontaine to he Indiana State line. has been chartered by Ohio, being a distance of some sixty miles, which will complete the line of communication to that point, from the Atlantic cities of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and will only require about eighty miles to extend it to Indianapolis, the sent of government of Indiana,

And, WHEREAS, It is apparent, from the Map of the country, that the most direct, practical, cheap, and profitable route, for the extension of these great chains of Rail Roads, to the City of St. Louis. on the Mississippi, is the contemplated Indianapolis and Belfentaine Rail-Road, as the route of that Road is upon a very direct line from Sandosky and Belfontaine, to St. Louis, through one of the most productive sections of country in the valley of the Mississippi, and connecting at Indianapolis, with the Indianapolis and Madison Rail Road, of eighty odd miles, which is completed to the Ohio River, at Madison, and the stock of which is 30 per cent. above par. and advancing: and its dividend for the last six months, was number of those of Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, and 7 per cent; and also connecting at Indianapolis, with the ett : and Peru. Therefore,

Resolved, That we consider the Indianapolis and Belfontaine Rail-Road, a work of great and paramount importance -which if constructed, must become one of the great thoroughfares for the transportation of the immense business, between the Atlantic civies of Boston, New-York and Philidelphia, and the centre of this great Valley; and as such, must not only add greatly to the value of the reil estate, and produce, of the sections of country, within reach of its influence, but will, also, be a work of immen-e importance to the commerce of those cities and the central west, mutually beneficial, while its cheapness of construction, (estimated at less than \$7,000 per mile,) and extensive business must maintain for its stock a high and increasing value when the road shall be in operation.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, that the company should organize, locate, and commence the work, under the provisions of the charter, without delay, and that the road should be pressed, in continuous sections, to completion, within as short a time as a due regard to just economy in its construction will warrant. Resolved, therefore, That the persons appointed by the

charter to open the books, be requested to meet, and fix the time and places of opening the books for subscription, at an early day; and that every friend to the work, be re-pectfully requested to subscribe and aid in procuring subscribers, to the stock, when the books shall be opened.

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that Books for subscription to the stock should be opened at Winchester, Windsor, Muncie, Yorktown, Chesterfield, Andersoutown, Pendleton, Indianapolis, and Madison.

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that a vote should be taken, at such time as shall be fixed by the Board of such expressions upon the public mind, it would not County Commissioners of the counties of Randolph, Dela-

ware and Madison, in their respective counties, to ascertain the will of the qualified voters of those counties, relative to the subscription to the stock by such county commissioners under the provisions of the Charter. Resolved. That the publishers of papers, at Sandusky, Belfontaine, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Madison, Terre Haute, Lafayette, St. Louis, and the other papers on the line, be requested to publish these proceedings, for which they will

receive the thanks of this meeting; and that the Secretary be directed to enclose a copy of these proceedings to each of After a few appropriate remarks by the Chairman of the committee, the question to adopt being called for, the above

Preamble and Resolutions, were unanimously adopted by the meeting. Whereupon. on motion, the meeting adjourned.
DAVID KILGORE, Chairman.

J. S. BUCKLES, Secretary.

TIn pursuance of the resolutions, it was ordered, by the persons appointed to open the Books, that the same be be heard and felt, with a vengeance, by those who opened on the first Monday of May next, and be kept open for 30 days, at Madis-n, Indianapolis, Pendleton, Anderson-town, Che-terfield, Yorktown, Muncie, Smithfield, Windin fine health and spirits, and quite desirous to remain | sor, Winchester, and Randolph.

> Law Reform in New York. The Commissioners Practice appointed by the

Legislature of New York, to provide, among other things, for the abolition of the present forms of actions and pleadings in cases at Common Law, and the introduction instead of a uniform course of proceeding in all cases of legal and equitable cognizance, for the abandonment of Latin and foreign tongues, &c., have made a long report in part, 275 pages. They propose a new system which "sweeps away the need-less distinctions, the scholastic subtleties, and the dead forms, which have disfigured and encumbered our jurisprudence," thus opening "the way for a thor-cugh reform of remedial law in all its departments." The report is too long for our space, and would be uninteresting to most readers.

The suit is to be commenced by Summons, which shall contain a brief notice of the cause of action, and the remedy sought, and require an answer in twenty days after service. This is served by copy, accompanied with a copy of the complaint.

The pleadings are reduced to these: the Complaint -the Demurrer-the Answer-the Reply.

The goods are ordered and made in England, ex-The Complaint states the name of the parties, and the facts constituting the cause or causes of action, then re-shipped for the slave factories on the African "in ordinary concise language, without repetition, Coast, which trade is considered legal. The goods and in such a manner as to enable a person of comare sold or exchanged at these factories for negroes. mon understanding to know what is intended, with who are shipped to Brazil, and there sold. From the the kind of relief demanded, and in money cases the proceeds of their sale the English merchant gets the

> The Demurrer is special, and may be resorted to when it shall appear on the face of the complaint. 1. That the court has no jurisdiction of the person of the defendant, or the subject of the action; or 2. That the plaintiff has not legal capacity to sue;

3. That there is another action pending between the same parties, for the same causes; or 4. That there is a defect of parties, plaintiff or de-

5. That several causes of action have been improperly united; or 6. That the complaint does not state facts sufficient

to constitute a cause of action. The Answer shall state any new matter of defence. without repetition, in language adapted to the com-mon understanding. If there are several grounds of defence, they must be separately stated, and applied to the particular cause of action in the complaint to

The Reply must be put in within twenty days after answer, and must specifically answer, in ordinary lan-guage, each matter of defence, and may set up new matter, in avoidance of the answer. The Judgment specifies the amount of money to be

which they are intended to apply.

paid, or other thing to be done. The Execution may issue against the property—the person—or command the delivery of personal or real property, or the performance of the particular thing ordered in the Judgment, and is to be framed to an-

swer the end .- Cin. Gazette. By a slip from the P. M. at Centreville, we that the Post office at that place was burned on the 28th. Letters saved in a bad condition.

tobacco found in the the city as government property. The whole lot, 180 bales, worth at least \$20,000, was

> the city, which was promised. Mexico, Feb. 10, 1848. Gen. Lane arrived here early in the afternoon yesterday, last from Teotihuacan, or as it is sometimes called, San Juan de Teotihuncan. On leaving San Agustin de Palma, on the morning of the 3d he found drawn up at the outskirts of the town a military band, which, as he passed, struck up a Spanish or Mexican air o musical significance, similar to "Hail to the Chief." The General of course acknowledged the ompliment, by riding forward and bowing to the musicians, and their salute in return showed they were no tyros in military etiquette. They had doubtless been army musicians, but their occupation was gone, and they were glad enough, with the promise from the Ayuntamiento of a few shillings each, or a dinner, to pay this compliment to the general. From

From Mexico .-- Operations of Gen.

The special correspondent of the Picayone gives a

detailed account of the operations of General Lane at

Grizaba, where he seized upon a large quantity of

turned over to the Ayuntamiento , with instructions to

sell it, and distribute the proceeds among the poor of

this place, two days' marching brought us to Pucbla, where rest being required for both men and horses, we stopped one day. The general learning at Puebla that Jarauta and Rea were between the Vera Cruz and Tampico roads, leading from the capital, started at I o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 5th inst., with a company of dragoons commanded by Lieut. Adde, Lieut. Claiborne's company of Mounted Rifles, and two companies of the Rangers-Maj. Polk commanding the Dragoons and Rifles, and Col. Hays the Rangersand leaving the National Road to the left, proceeded in the direction of Tlascala. The remainder of the command, consisting of two companies of the Rangers and one of Dragoons, the whole under command of Capt Duperu as senior captain, were ordered to march for the capital direct, by way of Ri Frio, and arrived here the day before the general. We arrived at Tlascala, a distance of twenty eight miles from Puebla, at about 9 o'clock in the morning, and after feeding the horses and giving them a short rest, struck for the Tampico road, and arrived at a hacienda named Tlapal, on the outskirts of the Grand Plateau of the Cordilleras, about 6 o'clock in the evening,

From Tlapal to Teotihuacan, nothing of particular nterest occurred. Occasionally arms or ammunition were found in haciendas and taken or destroyed. The General having now positive information that Rea, with from four to five hundred men, was in the neighborhood, constantly seeking him, small squads were continually employed in scouring the plains on each side of the road, but in vain. Within about half a mile of Teotihuacan, however, it was learned that eighty to a hundred men, under command of Col. Manuel Falcon, were in the town, and Major Polk was directed to pick twenty-five of the dragoons and riflemen, best mounted, and push for the towns as fast as possible. The order was scarcely given before the squad was galloping into the town, and, as it entered, the rear of the enemy, all of whom were well mounted, was seen to pass out. -

after having made a march of near sixty miles over one of the worst possible roads, or rather I should say

A chase now commenced, and the enemy's horses being fresh, for some two or three miles they had the advantage; but then the superior bottom and greater stretch of the American horse told, and our people began to gain on them. Finding this, some of them abandoned their horses and made for the mountains. The majority, however, wheeled and formed; but, after a single fire, they scattered in every direction, before a charge made by Maj. Polk and Lieut Claiborne with nine men. Eighteen or twenty of the enemy were killed and three prisoners taken, two of whom are lieutenants. On our side the enemy caused no injury, but in the pursuit Lieut, Hashitt, of the 3d dragoons, was thrown from his horse and received a slight wound in his arm, and a private of Capt. Duperu's company, his pistol having exploded by his horse falling dead under him, was shot through

the fleshy part of the leg. The horses of the greater number of the squid gave out long before the enemy was overtaken, and six or seven were run to death. The gallantry of Maj. Polk, and of the officers and men who were fortunate enough to be up with him at the charge, receives the very highest praise. Among those who participated in the affair, whose names I have not mentioned, are Capt. Crittenden of the Rifles, Lieut. Maney of the Dragoons, and Lieut. Butler and Dr. Hunt of Gen Butler's stuff-the first mentioned and two last volunteers in the expedition. Mr. Colbert, the Adjutant of the Rangers, too, distinguished him-

sell, and was among the leaders in the pursuit. In searching the town it was evident it had been a recruiting station or rendezvous. Army clothing and arms were found in abundance, all of which were destroyed. The General, with the view of inducing Rea to attack him in the town, or to give battle the next day on the road to Mexico, gave out that his ammunition was entirely exhausted, and to complete the ruse, made a requisition upon the Alcalde for a supply, which as was anticipated, he said he was unable to meet, there not being, he declared, a pound of powder in the town. His word for it was of course taken, but all failed, and the command marched into the city without firing a gun, with he exception of a few of the rangers in advance, who shot eight or ten

straggling guerrillas. The expedition failed in its chief object, the capture of Santa Anna, but aside from the routing of guerrillas and destruction of arms and ammunition. together with the release of six American prisoners at Cordova, which I omitted to mention before, and the recapture of a large number of American mules and horses, the moral effect produced by the presence of our arms in portions of the country hitherto untraveled by our troops will be of great benefit. The result of the expedition proves in the clearest manner that the country is entirely conquered, and I am firmly convinced that five hundred well mounted and well appointed men may now search every corner in Mexico for an enemy, and not see him, unless it is in full flight. Three hundred and fifty men leave the city of Mexico 18th of Jan. From Pueela, they march to Tehuacan, a distance of ninety miles; from Tehuncan to Orizaba, forty miles; from Orizaba to Cordova twice and back, and from Orizaba to Puebla, over one undred miles; and on this whole distance, among a population hitherto entire strangers to the American soldier, not a gun is fired, and a city of apwards of twenty thousand population is occupied for a week, and villages and towns of from four thousand to ten thousand population are passed through without aught more injurious than a white flag being out. At Puebla the command is divided, and less than one hundred and fifty men march over a distance exceeding one hundred miles, through a country also up to that time unvisited by American troops, and after inviting attack by a display of numerical weakness, the only foe met with is one attempting his escape. The expedition, too, it will be borne in mind, has passed through one of the most populous and wealthy paris of Mexico-through deliles and gorges, and over mountain roads and paths almost impassable. Frequently spots were met where ten determined and well armed men might hold the road against five hundred, but no effort was made to resist, and the country may be considered conquered from the extremity of it to

The greatest credit is due to the officers and men for the cheerfulness with which they followed the General in his harassing marches, both night and day. The expedition was absent twenty-two days, eleven of which were spent in quarters, and, in the remaining eleven, between four hundred and fifty and five hundred miles were gone over, at the rate of forty miles a day, over some of the worst roads in the country. But three men, two of whom were killed by the accidental discharge of their pistols. and the third died of sickness, were lost on the march. and not over half a dozen horses. These facts will will speak sufficiently in praise of officers and men. The General had under him some of the very best materials in the army-otherwise his hery and energetic spirit could not have been followed with the ame result. Better officers to second him that Cul. Hays and Major Polk could not be found. D. S.

WALKING IN WET CLOTHES .- If the clothes hich cover the body are damp, the moisture which they contain will be evaporated by the heat of the human body so fast as to produce cold. Thus we see the danger of sitting in wet clothes. By walking in them, however, until they can be changed, we avoid the danger of taking cold, for the place of the heat, carried off by the moisture in evaporating, is amply supplied by the additional heat generated by the exercise.